BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVI.] SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1816. [NUMBER 1246.

IT has been Resolved; that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER. are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly pecified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby Proclaim and give Notice, that a Seſsion of Oyer and terminer, and General Goal Delivery, will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder and his Aſsociates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court Houſe in Bombay, on Saturday the Thirteenth day of July next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treaſons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Miſdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Iſland of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories ſubordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treaſons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Treſpaſſes, Wrongs, and Oppreſsions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's Britiſh ſubjects, in any of the Territories which now are ſubject to, or dependent upon the ſaid Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the ſaid Government.

And alſo that, at the ſame time and place, will be holden, a Seſsion of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treaſons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Treſpaſſes, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all perſons bound to proſecute and give evidence at the above Seſsions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court, —Dated this 26th day of June, 1816.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

Government Advertisement.

THE following Regulation is publiſhed for general information.

A. D. 1816. REGULATION V.

A Regulation for preventing the exportation by Sea of Salt Petre from any of the Ports subject to the Presidency of Bombay, on Veſsels not being the property of British Subjects; and for prohibiting the importation of that Article from the interior into any of the foreign ſettlements ſituated within the limits of the ſaid Presidency, Paſsed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council on the 6th June 1816, corresponding with the 11th of Jeſtsood Sumbut or Vikramajet Era 1872, Salbahan 1738, and the 9th of Rujub 1231 of the Hejree.

Preamble. WHEREAS, it has been deemed expedient with a view to the promotion of the Commercial intercourſe between India and Great Britain, and to the general intereſts of the British Nation, to prohibit the exportation of Salt Petre from the Ports subject to the Presidency of Bombay otherwiſe than on Veſsels belonging to British subjects, and likewiſe to prohibit the importation of the ſaid Article into any of the Ports, Settlements, Factories or poſsessions subject to the dominion of any Foreign European State, and ſituated within the limits of the Territories of the ſaid Presidency: The following rules have been enacted, to be in force throughout the Territories immediately subject to the Presidency of Bombay from the date of the promulgation of this Regulation.

Salt Petre not to be exported on any other than Veſsels belonging to British Subjects.

II. The exportation by Sea, of Salt Petre, from any of the Ports subject to the Presidency of Bombay except on Veſsels belonging to British Subjects, is hereby prohibited.

The importation of it from the interior into any foreign ſettlements prohibited.

Exception.

III. The importation of Salt Petre from the interior into any of the Settlements, Ports, factories or poſsessions subject to the dominion of any foreign European State, and ſituated within the limits of the territories dependent on the Presidency of Bombay, except in the caſes provided for in Section VIII. of this Regulation, is hereby ſtrictly prohibited.

Co breach of the foregoing rules, the Salt Petre liable to ſeizure and Confiscation.

IV. All Salt Petre, attempted to be exported by Sea from any of the ports subject to the Presidency of Bombay otherwiſe than on Veſsels belonging to British subjects, ſhall be liable to ſeizure and confiſcation, and all Salt Petre attempted to be imported into any of the foreign Settlements referred to in the above Section, ſhall be liable to ſeizure and confiſcation, together with all boats, carriages, and cattle on which it may be laden.

Duty of the Custom Officers to enforce the prohibition.

V. The Officers of Customs are hereby required to use their utmoſt endeavours to enforce the above prohibition, for which purpoſe they are hereby authorized and enjoined, to detain all Salt Petre which they may diſcover in the act of being ſhipped on board any foreign Veſsel lying in any of the Ports subject to the Presidency of Bombay, or of being taken within the limits of the ſaid foreign Settlements, in oppoſition to the proviſions of this Regulation: It ſhall be the duty of the Officers of the Police, on due application being made to them for that purpoſe, to give every requiſite aid and ſupport to the Officers in the department of Customs in carrying this proviſion into effect.

Salt Petre where to be delivered on ſeizure.

VI, Salt Petre detained under the rule contained in the above Section ſhall, within twenty four hours of its ſeizure, be delivered to the nearest Collector of Government Customs.

Regulation VI. 1,814 applicable to Salt Petre under ſeizure.

VII. The rules contained in Regulation VI. 1814 ſhall be applicable to all Salt Petre detained on the ground of its being liable to confiſcation under the proviſions of this Regulation.

What quantity allowed to be taken by Individuals reſiding within foreign Settlements.

VIII. Individuals reſiding within the limits of any foreign settlements ſhall be allowed to take within the ſame, ſuch quantity not exceeding one maund, as the Custom Maſter ſhall be ſatisfied is neceſsary for their private conſumption or for retail ſale. In all ſuch caſes, application ſhall be made to the ſaid Collector of Government Customs, who will, at his diſcretion, grant a paſs, ſpecifying the name of the perſon in whoſe favor it is granted, and the quantity of Salt Petre to be taken, and certifying that the ſame is for private use or retail ſale. No paſs ſo granted, ſhall be in force for more than twelve hours.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
11th July 1816.

PROPOSALS

For Publiſhing, by Subſcription,

THE DESATER,

With the ancient Persian Translations, and Commentary; and a Gloſsary of the Ancient Persian words.

By Mullna Firuz bin Mullna Kau's.

To which will be added an English translation.

The Desâtêr is one of the most ſingular Books that has appeared in the East. It profeſses to be a collection of the writings of the different Persian Prophets being fifteen in number from the time of Mohâbâd to the time of the fifth Sâsân of whom Zerdusth, whom following the Greeks we call Zoroaster, was the thirteenth, and the fifth Saſsan the last. This Saſsan lived in the time Khusrow Parvez who was contemporary with the Emperor Heraclius, and died only nine years before the deſtruction of the antient Persian Monarchy. The writings of these fifteen Prophets are in a tongue of which no other veſtige appears to remain, and which would have been unintelligible without the aſsiſtance of the antient Persian translation: It is quite a different language from the Zend, the Pehlivi and the Divi, the moſt celebrated of the Dialects of antient Perſia The old Persian translation profeſses to have been made by the fifth Saſsan, who has added a commentary in which ſome difficulties of the original text are expounded.

This work, though known to have exiſted as late as the time of Shah Jehan, had eluded the ſearch of the curious in oriental history and antiquities, in latter times. The copy from which the preſent edition will be published, was diſcovered by the Editor at Isphahan about forty four years ago when travelling in Perſia for the purpoſe of making ſome investigations regarding the history of the early Persians, and particularly in ſearch of materials for ſettling the diſputes which prevailed among the Parsês of India regarding the antient Persian Months, the differences of opinion regarding which had produced a ſchism at Surat. The Editor is not aware of the exiſtence of any other copy of this work. It is however cited by Behram Ferhad the author of the Shîrîstâny-char-cheman, who lived in the age of the Emperor Akbar and of his Son Jehângêr. Indeed Behram Ferhâd, who was a Parsi, followed the doctrines of the Desâtêr. It is often cited by Hakin Bushaw Tebrize, the author of the Barhawe-kaiad, the moſt perfect and best Dictionary extant of the Persian language, who lived in the age of Shah Jehan and who often quotes the Desâtêr as his authority for words in the old Persian. Mir Zulfekar Ali, who ſeems to have been the author of the celebrated work entitled the Dabistân, which contains the history of the different religions of Asia, takes the Desâtêr as his guide in the account which he gives of the antient Persian religion; and it is remarkable that Sir William Jones, who had never met with the Desâtêr, appears to have been ſingularly ſtruck with the details borrowed from it, and in his Sixth Diſcourſe, ſpeaks of them as wonderfully curious, and as throwing a new light on the history of antient times.

The Editor has been enccuraged to publiſh the preſent work, at the reiterated deſire of many Engliſh Gentlemen of the first eminence in rank in India. He may in particular, mention the names of the Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan, the Governor of Bombay, who employed many of his hours with the Editor, in making a translation of the work which he intended to have publiſhed, and in which he had made conſiderable progreſs when his death interrupted the undertaking, and of General Sir John Malcolm, who in a letter lately received by the Editor encourages him to proceed with the propoſed publication, and who in his History of Perſia, mentions the Deſâtêr, as a work of ſingular curioſity.

The Editor has beſtowed many years of his life in the ſearch of ſuch monuments, as can illuſtrate the history, language, and opinions of the Ancient Perſians, his anceſtors. He has from a long familiarity with the ſtile of the work, and with the chain of Philoſophical Doctrines which it contains, been able, as he hopes, to correct many of the errors of the text, and to illuſtrate ſeveral of the peculiar opinions in the work. The Gloſsary is the labour of many years and of very extenſive reading, and can hardly fail to be acceptable to thoſe who make the language of Perſia their ſtudy.

Whatever may be the reſult of the Editor's labours, he feels a conſciouſneſs that he has done whatever induſtry and diligence can effect, to make it worthy of the attention of the learned.

An Engliſh Translation and preface will accompany the work.

The work will be publiſhed in two Volumes, 8vo. and it is expected the Price will not exceed Rupees Thirty-five (35.)

	Copies
By the Government of Bombay,	100
The Right Hon'ble Sir Evan Nepean, Bar.	3
The Lord Biſhop of Calcutta,	3
Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles Nightingall, K. C. B.	2
The Literary Society of Bombay,	
Sir A. Anſtruther,	3
Mr. Elphinſtone, (Poona)	5
Henry Pottinger,	1
John Ford,	1
John Briggs,	1
Mr. Brown,	2
Mr. Elphinſtone,	1
The Rev. Archdeacon, Barnes	2
F. Warden,	2
S. Babington,	2
R. Steuart,	1
Wm. Erskine,	3
R. T. Goodin,	2
L. Ashburner,	1
Captain Harvey,	1
John Steward,	5
John Wedderburn,	1
Mr. Anderſon,	1
Mahomed Allly Khawn.	2

ANDREW CLOYD, SADLER.

BEGS leave to inform the Gentlemen of the Settlement, and the Public also, that he is now carrying on the business of Sadler and Harness making and also Hunting and Children's Caps, and all sorts of Military Belts and Sword Knots of all description, &c. &c. &c. every thing to be done in Europe Style, on the Duncan Road, between the two Bridges, where orders will be thankfully received.

Bombay, 13th July 1816.

AT THE
BOMBAY TAVERN WAREHOUSE.

THE following articles just imported per the Ships of the Seafon, are felling at the undermentioned prices, viz.

Salt Beef and Pork in Casks of 200lbs. Nett Weight each Casks	Rs.	90	0 00
By the piece per lb.		00	2 00
Large Ox Tongues each		3	2 00
A few small cases of Hollands contg. 12 three pint bottles each, ...		30	0 00
Cogniac Brandy per Gallon, ..		7	2 00
Jamaica Rum, — Ditto, ...		4	0 00
Hollands ——— Ditto, ...		5	0 00
Europe bottled Beer per dozen,		10	0 00
Ditto——Do.—Porter,—Do. ..		10	0 00

TOGETHER WITH

Bengal Rum at per Gallon, ...	3	0	00
Old Batavia Arrack, Do.	3	0	00
Columbo——Do. — Do.	2	0	00

AND

Tamarind Fish from Goa per Keg, ...	8	0	00

Bombay 6th July 1816.

SUPERIOR WINES
FOR SALE
NEWLY IMPORTED
BY THE
MARQUIS of ELY,
FROM GLEDSTANES & CO.

		Rs. per Doz.
6	Half Chests of Claret	33
4	——————Vin de Grave	27
4	——————Sautern	27
4	——————Barsac.....	27
4	——————Prigniac.....	27
4	——————Hock	36
4	Quarter ——Champagne	50
2	Half Chests of Mountain, in Pints..	45

APPLY TO
LIMJEE CAWASJEE
AT
CAPTAIN DALRYMPLES' *HOUSE;*
OPPOSITE TO
Mr. BAXTER'S OLD SHOP.

Bombay, 13th July 1816.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE
WILL SELL,
On MONDAY next, the 15th Inst.
By Public Auction.

SUNDRY Household Furniture, Chairs, Couches, Tables, Bedsteads, Queens Ware, and two Double Barrel Guns, one from *Nox* and the other from *Richards*; and also an Assortment of Books and also one Lisbon Wine, Beer, and Port Wine in Bottles, and a few Quarter Casks of Red Wine, and at the same time will be put up several Saddle Horses &c.

Bombay, 12th July 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6TH JULY 1816.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council;

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Samuel Hallifax, to be Assistant to His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Miles Nightingall, K. C. B. Member of Council, from the 1st of this month.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1816.

Mr. Lechmere Hathway, having produced the Counterpart of his Indentures as an Assistant Surgeon, he is admitted on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency, until the Order of his rank shall be received from the Honorable Court.

Mr. George Sparkes Cooper, having produced a certificate of his nomination as a Cadet of Infantry on the Establishment, is appointed an Acting Ensign, until further Orders.

The Governor in Council, is pleased to confirm Colonel Smith's appointment on the 24th March 1816, of Brevet Captain Gibbon of the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment, to be Line Adjutant at Seroor, on the occasion of the Subsidiary Force taking the Field.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1816.

We have received no communication during the past week, which could, in any way serve, either to diminish or strengthen the authenticity of the intelligence relative to the failure of the plan for renewing the Income Tax upon a modified system; but from a more particular examination of the English Journals, received by the Cornwallis, we can have little doubt of the determination of Ministers to take the sense of Parliament upon the measure at all events, and it is the unequivocal expression, by them, of this determination up to the latest period (previous to the discussion of the question) which alone induces us to entertain doubts as to the failure of the attempt; for it is not probable that Ministers would be ignorant of the support which they would be likely to meet with in the House of Commons; and it appears evident, to us, that it would have been a very inexpedient step, to say the least of it, to bring forward the measure at all, unless a *large Majority* might reasonably have been expected. We feel much anxiety for some certain intelligence on this important subject, and trust we shall soon be enabled to obtain it.

By the Ship Partridge, Captain John Anderson, which arrived from the Isle of France on Tuesday last, we have received accounts from the Cape to the 16th of April:-From these it appears, that the Lyra Sloop of War, Captain B. Hall and a Store Ship the Gen. Hewit, Capt. W. Campbell, being part of the Fleet destined to convey the embassy of Lord Amherst to China, had arrived at the Cape about the 10th of April.

The Alceste Frigate, Captain Maxwell, with the Ambassador on board, had parted company from the above vessels, on the 16th of March, to proceed to Rio Janeiro, and were daily expected at the Cape.

It was expected that this Fleet, which left England on the 9th of February, would reach the straits of Sunda, by the beginning of June, Canton by the middle of July, and the Yellow Sea some time in August.

Lord Amherst, carries with him as his Secretary of Legation, Mr. Ellis, a Gentleman formerly in the Bengal Civil Service, and Mr. Heyne as his private Secretary: the following Gentlemen are also attached to the Embassy. Mr. Abel, a Physician, Dr. Lynnæ, Mr. Havel, an Artist, and Lord Amhersts's Son, a Boy of 14 years of age, who is to be his Page at the presentation.

It is to be lamented, that no person accompanies the Embassy in the Character of a *Savant* or for the purpose of preparing a History of the Embassy after its return: It is not often that an occasion so favorable can be expected to occur of penetrating into China, A Country singular on many accounts, but in none more so than for its steady adherence to the Policy of keeping all Foreigners in total ignorance of its internal Affairs.

Yesterday, the Sullemany, Captain Ringrose, returned to this Port, from whence she sailed a short time ago, bound to Bussora: This Vessel has been detained by H. M's. Ship Favourite, near Bushire, and sent back to Bombay on account, as we are informed, of having no regular Pass.

Accounts have reached the Presidency of the safe arrival of H. M s. 47th Regiment of Foot, at Surat.

This day, the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer for this Town and Island will commence, before the Honorable the Recorder and his Associates, and several cases of importance are likely to come on to be tried.

We are informed, that the Minister and Kirk Sessions of the Scots Churches of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, have unanimously elected, the Revd. James Bryce D. D. and Charles Forbes Esq. of Auchmeddan, M. P. to be their Representatives in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, for the year 1817.

ARRIVALS.]—Lieutenant J. Falconar, Artillery.
Lieutenant F. Price, Engineers.
Captain J. W. Graham, 6th Regiment.
Lieutenant Gilkrist, Ditto ditto.
Doctor Daw,
DEPARTURES.]—Captain Norman, 56th Regiment.

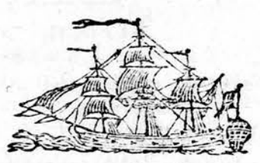
BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On the 5th instant, Mrs. M. Joseph, of a Son.
On the 10th instant, the Lady of Captain W. W. Valgar, of a Daughter.
On Friday morning the 12th Instant, the Lady of Captain William Morison, of Bancoot, of a Son.

EUROPE DEATH.

At Edinburgh, on the 17th of December last, Mrs. Isabella Craig, Widow of the late James Craig Esq. of Seaton Hall Pilmiur, and Blance, in the County of East Lothian. The loss of this Virtuous and exemplary Woman is deeply lamented by her afflicted relations, and acquaintance. The pangs of losing such a Parent can alone be described by those who have experienced them. Her disconsolate Relations when they reflect on her Virtuous and exemplary life must derive some consolation from the lesson that has been taught us by one of the wisest of the Sons of men: "The Souls of the Righteous are in the hands of God, and there shall no torment touch them. In sight of the unwise they seem to die, and their departure is taken for misery, but they are in peace.

"Having been truly tried,
"They shall be rewarded;
"For God proved them and found,
"Them Worthy of himself."



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE,
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED, Ship Partridge, Captain John Anderson, from the Isle of France.

Ditto, Ship Sullemany, Captain Francis Ringrose, from the Gulph.

Sailed, The H. C. Ship Castle Huntly, Captain John Paterson, to China.

Do. do. do. Ship Cumberland, Captain T. H. Wilkinson, to China.

Do. Ship Ellergill, Free Trader, Captain John Clarkson, to London.

Do. Ship Anna, Captain John Read, to China.

Do. Ship Perseverence, Captain Thomas Ramsden, to Calcutta.

Journal of Rain and Evaporation, observed in the Vicinity of Bykulla in the Month of June 1816.

DAYS.	RAIN	EVAPORATION.
1st to the 16th	Inconsiderable	—85
17	1—15	
18	— 7	
19	1— 9	
20	—45	—35
21	1— 5	
22	1— 3	
23	—55	
24	1—75	
25	1—05	—25
26	—85	
27	—15	
28	—00	
29	—03	
30	—00	— 5
	14—4	3—95

RESULTS.—
Rain, 14—4 inches, in fourteen days.
Evaporation 3—95 inches, in thirty days.

REMARKS.—
Time of observation 6 P. M. on the day indicated in the first column; hence, the great fall of rain which occurred principally in the night between the 18th and 19th is set down on the 19th.—Lesser fractions than the twentieth part of an inch are seldom noticed, but this occasions no sensible error in the general results, and each particular observation approaches the truth within one thirtieth of an inch, a quantity of water being constantly retained in the receptacles.—A dash denotes that the result is included in the next following observation.

Comparison of the earlier rains of Five successive years.

Total rain in June 1816. 14-4 in. commencing on the 17th.
——In June 1815. 30-77—commencing on the 5th.
——In June 1814. 8-66—commencing on the 10th.
——In June 1813. including the 30th & 31st of May, 21-5—commencing on the 30th of May.
——In June 1812. 19-62—commencing on the 8th. June,

Greatest fall of rain in one day in the above months, 5—33 inches, on the 24th June 1812. greatest fall in three successive days, 12—85 inches, on the 12th 13th 14th of that remarkably wet month, June 1815. These observations were taken at the same place, the gages being fixed at the height of twelve feet above the ground.

Bombay. July 12th 1816.

X.

Extract of a Letter sent to us from Baroda dated 26th June 1816.

"A Report was brought by a Cultivator about 8 o'Clock yesterday morning, of two large Tigers having taken up their abode the preceding night in a garden, within a mile of the west extremity of the town. The Gentlemen of the Residency after a hasty breakfast, anxiously prepared rifles, fuzees, and musquets, and attended by 10 Sepoys of the Resident's escort, went forth in search of the animals. The place in which they were said to have taken shelter was covered by bushes of the mogree flower plant extremely thick, and standing about 4 feet high, with narrow pathways, occasionally intersected by hedges of the prickly milk bush, and low and thick ramifications of the aloe tree.

The party beat about the jungle (for it had this appearance, rather than that of a garden) when by great good fortune it had a glimpse of one of the animals making off with some rapidity. It was first taken for a large grown calf, a misconception very natural, as the sequel will shew, and as by the report of the morning, the party expected to meet with Tigers. The appearance of the animal however gave a stimulus to the exertions of the Gentlemen, who moved forward in the low jungle, surveying every bush, and expecting each instant to hear a tremendous roar, or perhaps to encounter the savage attacks of the animals. Little more search brought the two beasts in full view, when one of them, started off receiving a ball from a Gentlemen in the side. It went rapidly, past two other's of the party, and was wounded by a single shot in the flank. These wounds appeared to have produced no decided effect, and a quarter of an hour had elapsed, before it was again discovered crouching in a thick plantation of aloe trees. It was here that a few Sepoys and one of the Gentlemen advancing within 8 paces, brought the beast prostrate on the ground; when for the first time considering the indistinct view obtained in the low jungle, during the pursuit, it was found that instead of Tigers the objects of the chace were Lions of considerable size !! Some danger attended the

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death of this animal, (which was a Lioness) as the other party were diametrically opposite to the aloe Plantation when the volley was fired into it. The balls whistled over their heads and around them, but happily without bad consequences to any body.

The success which attended the first hunt, redoubled exertion, and with great management the party scoured the bushes in search of the Lioness's companion. Some time passed and a great deal of laborious exertion, before the animal was traced by his footsteps to one of the high hedges which intersected the garden. The party approached within 8 yards, when by previous concert, two Gentlemen and two Sepoys fired, independently, with effect. The animal moved off immediately on the other side of the hedge, and in ten minutes more, he was discovered laying under another hedge groaning with rage and pain. Some pieces were instantly fired, which exasperating him; he rushed out and nobly charged his assailants, his tail being curled over his back. In his advance, he was saluted with great coolness with several balls from all the Gentlemen, and a few Sepoys of the party who had come up; and though within a few yards of the objects of his attack, he suddenly turned off (it is supposed on account of being severely wounded) and sprang upon a Sepoy, detached to the right, with whom he grappled and afterwards by the violence of the exertion fell to the ground, beyond him.

It was at this moment that the party gallantly and for the humane purpose of saving a fellow creature, rushed forward; and with the bayonet and swords put an end to the monster. The Sepoy was wounded in the left shoulder, but it is hoped, that there is no danger of his losing his life.

The complete success of the day was justly calculated to excite many pleasing reflections; but after all was concluded, it appeared that a Countryman who attended at a distance unarmed, and for his own curiosity, was wounded in the thigh by a ball. This accident has of course damped the pleasure of the sport, though it is but just to remark, that before the party entered into the garden, entreaties were used to the curious bystanders to induce them to keep away from the scene of action, and many were sent off by main force, who afterwards returned in defiance of every remonstrance.

The animal last killed was a Lion, not quite full grown, but strong and powerful in his make; the Lioness was in the same proportion.

On being brought to the Residency and inspected, these animals were sent to his Highness Futteh Sing at his own request.

The appearance of Tigers in the immediate evicinity of Baroda is not common; two only having strayed from the ravines of the river Myhie to the enclosures round the Town, within the last fifteen years, but Lions have never been seen. Indeed the existence of this species in India has been questioned, though since satisfactorily established. It is conjectured, that the Lions, killed yesterday, had wandered out of the deep defiles of the Myhie, about 12 miles from Baroda, in the night which was unusually dark, and attended throughout in the neighbourhood of that river with torrents of rain. It was fortunate that their retreat was immediately discovered, or from the number of people now employed in cultivation around this populous town, some would in all probability have fallen victims to their voracity."

MARCH 4, 1816.

The LONDON GAZETTE, March 2, 1816.

This Gazette notifices that the Prince Regent has directed that the battalions of the 95th Regiment shall be taken out of the regiments of the line, and, in future, styled the Rifle Brigade—that the 96th Regiment shall be numbered the 95th, and so on to the 100th Regiment, which last number is to be taken by the 102d Regiment.

American Papers to the 1st of last month have arrived. From the National Intelligencer of the 27th January, we have extracted the following more particular account of the demands made by Spain upon the American Government:—

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

"The President of the United States yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives three documents, comprising the information called for, on motion of Mr. Robertson, respecting the recent demands by Spain. They consist of two letters from the Spanish Minister to the Secretary, the last of which is dated the 4th instant, and a reply to these letters by the Secretary of State, dated the 9th instant. The hour at which these letters were read, was so late, it was impossible to obtain copies of them in time for this day's paper.

"Substantially, the Spanish Minister makes the following demands, under the express commands of the King, his master:

1 That the portion of the territory west of the Pedido, which the United States have claimed and held under the Louisiana Treaty, should be delivered up; after which, he intimates, that the two governments may discuss the right to it.

2 That the Government will take measures to punish and disperse a "factious band of insurgents in Louisiana, and especially New Orleans." who, as the Minister alleges continue with impunity to raise armies, & to light the flame of revolution in the Spanish provinces, &c.

3 That orders be given to collectors not to admit vessels under the revolutionary flags of South America, either to land or sell the shameful proceeds of their piracy, as it is termed, much less to equip or arm.

"The Minister states, that for seven years a gang of adventurers have assailed Spain from the bosom of the Republic. In his second Note he intimates that Toledo suspends his traitorous expedition until the expected arrival of a large number of Kentuckians, and a less number of Tennesseelians to join him, and adds, that if this gang of desperadoes are permitted to go on, the King, his master, will have reason to suspect that the Government at least connives at, if it does not sanction such enterprizes.

"In reply to this, the Secretary of State expresses the regret of the Government, that Spain should have preferred demands on us instead of evincing a disposition to discuss, if not to redress the injuries we have received, which are recapitulated. The Secretary replies to the demand of relinquishment of territory, that we have the same right to ask for the surrender of territory on the Sabine previous to the discussion of our claim to it. He does not admit the correctness of the statements of the Minister, and demands proof of the specific facts. In regard to the demand of excluding the flag of the revoked colonies, it is answered that our Government has already, by a general rule, authorised the admission of all flags except those of pirates, and of course that it is not inclined to prohibit the admission of the flag of the colonies who have established independent governments."

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board his Majesty's ship Northumberland, dated 12th January, 1816, and received by his Majesty's ship Medway, just arrived from St. Helena:—Napoleon and his suite have taken up their residence at the Lieutenant-Governor's, at Longwood, where he appears very comfortable, amusing himself sometimes in riding, and sometimes working in his garden. A few days ago he turned ploughman on some ground within his limits. Whenever he wishes to go beyond his limits, he is attended by the Officer of the guard, who, from Napoleon's wish, does not wear his uniform. Several who have come here have rode out to Longwood, in the hope of seeing him; but he having got previous information of their coming, always disappointed them. Admiral Tyler went to Longwood to-day, but Napoleon refused to see him, as he had not been apprised of his intended visit. The Officers of the Northumberland he appears glad to see at all times.

Sir E W. C. R. Owen, late commanding on the Lakes of Canada, is appointed to the Royal Sovereign yacht, at Deptford.

Captain John Bowen, of the late Transport Office, is appointed one of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, and Doctor Harness, one of the Commissioners for Victualling.

Sir Thomas Thompson is appointed one of the Directors of Greenwich Hospital, in the room of the late Viscount Hood.

At the meeting of the County of Hertford, on Saturday last, we hear the Hon. William Lamb made a most impressive speech, which was duly felt and applauded; particularly that part of it, in which he contrasted the conduct of persons entrusted with authority at the present day, with that of Queen Anne, who after the passing of the Revenue Bill in 1702, thus spoke to the House of Commons:—

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I return you my kind and hearty thanks, for continuing to me for my life, the same revenue you had granted to the King. I will take great care it shall be managed to the best advantage; and while my subjects remain under the burden of such great taxes, I will straiten myself in my own expenses, rather than not contribute all I can to their ease and relief, with a just regard to the support of the honour and dignity of the Crown. It is probable the revenue may fall very short of what it formerly produced; however, I will give directions that 100,000l. be applied to the public service in this year, out of the revenue you have so unanimously given me." —(See Parliam. Hist. Vool. p 11)

A Meeting was held at Uppingham on Wednesday last, composed of a respectable number of Gentlemen and Occupiers of Land in the County of Rutland, Robert Tomblin, Esq. of Edith Weston, was called to the Chair. Mr. Baulbec, of Ketton, moved a Petition to Parliament to repeal the different Taxes which affect the farmer, & to check the great expences attending the military establishment of the country, sinecure places, &c. He commented in strong language on the determination of Lord Castlereagh to increase the amount of the revenue by an enormous standing army, which he attributed to his Lordship's having imbibed arbitrary notions from the company of Despots among whom he had lately been living at Paris; the Taxes would therefore be collected at the point of the bayonet. Two Political Clergymen opposed the motion for an Address, and moved to dissolve the Meeting. This, of course, in a Meeting of independent Landholders, fell to the ground, and the Petition to the House was carried by a great majority.

MARCH 1st.

It is scarcely possible that after the debate and division of Wednesday the 28th Feb Ministers will venture to persist in their design of entailing on this country a standing army in time of Peace. It would seem that they are resolved to try how far the temper of the people of England may be tempered with—But it is a dangerous experiment. If they had any faithful reporter at the Hampshire Meeting, they may have been told what was the conduct of the soldiery from the Barracks who voted on the question. Every meeting against the Income Tax ought to express their indignation at the high military establishment which is proposed, and which must lead to the ruin of the country.

Grant them this enormous army, and it must be owned that the revenue is totally inadequate to the expence. But God forbid that they should have recourse to the measure, flung out as a hint, of applying the sum in the Court of Chancery to the necessities of the State under any pretence of guarantee. We had a guarantee that the Income Tax was to expire.—No, if once this sacred deposit should be invaded because the Lord Chancellor has not made decrees as to the property, what property can be safe? The next suggestion might be to seize on all corporate and collegiate funds, under a guarantee that Government would fulfil all the original purposes to which the funds were devoted!

Independent Members are not called upon to suggest expedients, resources, or taxes to Ministers. The duty rests solely with the latter, who are paid for their trouble. The duty of the former is to watch over extravagance, waste, and corruption—dangerous treaties, high establishments, and infamous jobs that make new taxes necessary.

As the Chancellor of the Exchequer asserts, that he has the good sense of the country with him on the subject of the Property Tax—what a vast majority of silly people must this nation be composed of!!

It is of consequence to the country to know that their Petitions can be received against the dreaded Tax on Income until the question shall have passed the Commons. The most insidious arts are practised to prevent Petitions; among which are the pretexts of some Sheriffs not having been sworn in; and of its being too late, &c &c. But it never can be too late for Counties and Districts to meet to instruct their Constituents, and to take measures against the re-election of Members who prefer the orders of the Treasury to the instructions of their Constituents.

The picture which Sir S. Romilly drew in the House of Commons of the prosecutions in the South of France, exhibits in a most disgusting point of view, the character of the Government of that country. And yet it is to support such a Government, that we are threatened with a renewal of a most odious and grinding Tax, and with a Military Establishment, that must eventually destroy the liberties and prosperity of this country. The Minister may spare himself the trouble of asserting that the Tax will only be levied for two years; not a human being will belive him; he has already violated, a most solemn pledge given to the public, and were he even sincere in the pomise he now makes, he would not have the means of redeeming it at the period he has fixed. The system, of which this Tax forms a part, would prevent its extinction. We are to become a Military People, and a Continental Power; and as long as this policy shall be pursued, every year will materially add to the public expenditure. So far from the Chancellor of the Exchequer being able, at the end of two years, to abolish his proposed Tax upon Income, there is every probability of his being obliged, if he be in office at the time, of doubling its amount. The course of conduct the Allies have pursued towards Spain and France and Genoa, shews the kind of feeling they have for the rights and freedom of the people; and their proposal to keep up an immense standing army is another instance of their sentiments upon that important point. The Treaties they have signed, offer another example; where every provision is in favour of the governing, and not one in behalf of the governed. It is a singular fact that the Treaty of Chaumont, which stipulates that each of the Powers should maintain an army of 150,000 men, is almost verbatim a copy of one proposed by Bonaparte after the peace of Tilsit. He suggested that France, Russia, and Austria should each keep an army of the same amount, in order to assist one another in the event of popular insurrection. There cannot be the slightest doubt, but that the large armies, which exist in every state, are kept from motives hostile to public freedom. This consideration alone should rouse the country to the most determined opposition to the Tax upon Income; for it is by means of heavy taxes alone that large armies can be supported.

The papers relating to an act of the session before last, entitled 'Act 54 Geo. III. cap. 171, are just laid before the House of Commons. It was the effect of that Act to confer general dispensing powers upon the Treasory, to mitigate, or remit entirely, all penalties, even after judgment in a court of justice, in revenue cases. This gave an additional power to the Crown of the most extensive operation; and we trust, that a motion will be made for an account of the dispensations in favour of Lords, Ladies, and Ministers for the passing of contraband goods. A Coemporary Journal is wrong in stating, that the papers relative to the Act 54 George III. cap. 171. (passed in one day, the last of the Session, through both Houses of Parliament), are laid before Parliament. They were moved for by Mr. BROUGHAM, and ordered, it being agreed that he and Mr. Tierney should go to the Treasory, and select the cases, to which this act (granting the most extraordinary powers to the Treasury) had been applied. Never was there an Act more deserving the attention of every friend to the Constitution, and of every enemy to corruption, secret influence, and undue power. It is in fact a general dispensing power, at the sole discretion of the Treasury, in all cases, even after judgment, relating to the Revenue, Trade, and Navigation of this kingdom, and without any limitations whatever.

CORRECT COPY OF THE EPIGRAM ON SCOTT'S WATERLOO.

How prostrate lie the heaps of slain
On Waterloo's immortal plain!
But none, by sabre or by shot,
Fell half so flat as WALTER SCOTT.—
Yet who with magic spear or shield
E'er fought like him on Flodden Field?

LETTER FROM THE QUEEN OF FRANCE, MARIA ANTOINETTE.

To her Sister, Madame Elizabeth.

"OCT. 16, HALF PAST FOUR.

"I Write to you, Sister, for the last time; I have just been condemned, not to a shameful death, it is only so to the guilty, but to go and rejoin your brother, innocent as he was. I hope to shew the same fortitude as he did in his last moments.

"I am calm as one is when one's conscience does not reproach us. I feel deep sorrow at abandoning my poor children—good and tender sister, you know I lived but for them and you—by your affection you have sacrificed every thing to be with us. In what a situation do I leave you? I learn, by the pleadings in my case, that my daughter was separated from you. Alas! poor child I dare not write to her—she would not receive my letter. I know not whether this even will reach you. Receive for them both my blessing.

"I hope one day, when they will be older, they will be able to rejoin you and enjoy all your tender care. Let them both reflect upon what I have never ceased to instil into them, that the principles and exact execution of their duties are the first bases of life, and that affection and mutual confidence will constitute the happiness of it. Let my daughter feel that at the age she is, she ought always to assist her brother with the counsels which the greater experience he will have, & her affection, may suggest to her; let my son, in his turn, administer to the sister all the solicitude and service, which affection can inspire; finally, let them feel that in whatever position they may be, they cannot be truly happy but by their union. Let them take exemple by us.—How often in our miseries, has our affection afforded us consolation—in happiness we have a double enjoyment when we can share it with a friend. And where can any be found more dear and tender than in one's own family.

"Let my son never forget the last words of his father, which I repeat expressly—Let him never seek to revenge our death!

"I have to speak to you of something very painful to my heart. I know how much pain this child has given you. Forgive him my dear sister; think of his age, how easy it is to make a child say what one pleases, and even what he does not understand. A day will come, I hope, when he will feel more deeply the value of your goodness and tenderness for both.

"It remains for me to confide to you my last thoughts. I would have writen them at the commencement of the process; but, besides that they would not suffer me to write, the march of events has been so rapid, that I have not had in reality the time.

"I die in the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion—in that of my Fathers in which I was brought up, and which I have always professed, having no spiritual consolation to expect—not knowing if there still exist any priests of our religion; and even the place where I am would expose them too much, if they once entered it.

"I sincerely ask pardon of God for all the faults I may have committed since I was born. I hope that in his goodness he will receive my last wishes, as well as those I have long put up, that he will receive my soul in his mercy and goodness.—I ask pardon of all I know, & of you, sister, in particular, for all the pain I may, without meaning it, have caused you.

"I forgive all my enemies the ill they have done me; I bid adieu here to my Aunts, and all my brothers and sisters.

"I had friends; the idea of being separated from them for ever and their troubles, is one of the greatest griefs I have in dying. Let them know, at least, that, to my last moments I thought of them.

"Good and tender Sister, farewell! may this letter reach you! Always think of me! I embrace you with all my heart, as well as my poor, dear children. Oh my God! what agony it is to quit them for ever. Adieu! Adieu!

"And now I will resign myself wholly to my spiritual duties. As I am not free in my actions, they will bring me perhaps a Priest; but I protest here that I will not say a word to him and that I will treat him as a perfect stranger."

Conformable to the original writing, entirely in the hand-writing of the Queen Marie Antoinette.

The Minister of Police,
(Signed) Compt de CAZES.

FEBRUARY, 29, 1816.

There has been a correspondence between Lord Lynedoch and the Earl of St. Vincent on the military club. The following, we believe, may be considered as the substance of that correspondence, from which it will appear in what light the experienced wisdom of the venerable conqueror of Feb. 14, 1797, views this novel institution.—The correspondence was read to the committee of management of the military club.

Lord Lynedoch, in the first place, addressed a note to the Noble Earl, inclosing a copy of the resolutions of the club, and stating that he was induced to do so in consequence of having learned that his Lordship's sentiments were favourable to it; and concluded by requesting the support of his Lordship's powerful influence. In reply to this, Lord St. Vincent observed, that "having been fortunate in maintaining a good understanding with the army, from the expedition against Quebec to the last hour of his services, he was at first disposed to judge favourably of a measure tending to harmonise the two professions; but, upon taking a more enlarged view of the subject, he was free to declare, that, in his opinion, such a vast extension of military association in this free country, coupled with other signs of the times, wore an unconstitutional aspect, and could not fail to attract the attention of Parliament." To combat these sentiments of his Lordship, Lord Lynedoch, in reply, observed, that "he would have been the last person to have taken an active part in promot-

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ng such an establishment, if he could have supposed that it ever could become dangerous to the constitution: —that the idea originated from its being a subject of general complaint, that Officers coming to town occasional were, for the want of such a club, necessarily dispersed and drawn into expensive and bad taverns and coffee-houses, without a chance of meeting their friends or any good society; to remedy which, this general club had been formed—which had been exposed to calumnious charges, that it would become the ready tool of despotism—that it would be the hot-bed of grievances, and be an embarrassment to the Government:— that the club had submitted in silence to such unmerited censures, trusting to the nature of its constitution, and the conduct of its members, to remove such alarm — that it was, from the first, open to all field officers of the army, militia, and East India Company's service, and subsequently a proposal of union with the navy had been made:—that, considering how these ranks in the different services were filled, it seemed next to an impossibility that any mischievous or dangerous combination should ever be formed in so mixed a society, so connected, as they must be, will all that is best in point of character and property in the country, and having ever had it in their minds, that, while fighting under the King's colours, they were defending their country's cause:—that should unhappily corruption ever spread itself so universally over the land, as to carry its baneful influence into the bosoms of men bred up with a peculiar sense of duty and honour, nothing could save the country from merited ruin." To which Lord St. Vincent merely observed, in reply, "that could a club, ever so extensive, be formed of military men resembling Lord Lynedoch, he should feel no apprehension for our happy Constitution."—This closed the correspondence between these two noble and gallant officers, whose personal respect for each other is not diminished, we trust, by their difference of opinion on this important subject.

JANUARY 12, 1816.

Last week a curious discovery was made at the New Church, Plymouth. The workmen who were engaged in removing the pulpit to a new situation, discovered the coffins (lead) of Kirkby and Wade, two naval Captains, shot here for cowardice, in the action between Benbow and Du Casse, on the 19th August, 1702, and six following days. The gallant English Admiral had been ordered to the West Indies to look after a French squadron: receiving advice as he lay in Donna Maria bay, that Du Casse had sailed for Carthagena, he pursued him, and on the day abovementioned came up with him off St. Martha; For the details of the infamous conduct of Benbow's Captains, we refer our readers to the naval histories of the period alluded to: a good account will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for Sept. 1756 Kirkby, Wade, Constable, Hudson Tag, and Vincent, six of the Captains were ordered to be tried by a Court-Martial at Port Royal, Jamaica. Of these Hudson died before the trials commenced; Tag and Vincent were adjudged to be suspended from their command; Constable was cashiered, and Kirkby and Wade were sentenced to be shot. Warrants to execute them were lodged in all the ports in England, and they were shot the same day that they arrived in Plymouth Sound.

From what appeared on the examination of four thieves, committed to jail at Hull, in Yorkshire, together with a woman of the name of Robinson, a poulterer there, it appeared, that it was the custom of these receivers to leave their shops at night open, in which the thieves left all the ducks, geese, turkies, and game they could steal, and afterwards the parties settled upon honour!!!

The public attention in England appears to have been considerably attracted by a controversy respecting some Drawings, of costumes belonging to the Estate of a Mr. Tweddell; a Gentleman of very considerable literary attainments; and who had been a great traveller, but was unfortunately cut off in the prime of life; having died at Athens after a few days illness. His property (including his Papers and Drawings) were sent to Constantinople, for the purpose of being transmitted to his friends in England; and it fell to the lot of Lord Elgin as the English Ambassador at the Porte, to direct its being sent to Mr. Tweddell's relations: the Papers were at length received by them, but all the drawings were missing;—an elaborate article has been published in the 50th No. of the Edinburgh Review, on this subject; the main drift of the observations in the Review, as it would appear, is to shew that Lord Elgin "kept possession of the Drawings, and denied all knowledge of them, when applied to by the relations of the deceased; a contemporary writer observes, "the Reviewer has been at great "pains to state the evidence in such a way, "as to leave no doubt on the mind of the "Reader, that Lord Elgin has been bona fide "guilty of the scandalous appropriation of "another's property to himself. The article appears to be written entirely to establish this point, & as several copies of the last Edinburgh Review have been received in India by the late arrivals, the charge may be read where Lord Elgin's reply may never reach. As we happen to have seen that reply, it is only fair that his vindication should be known. The poison and the antidote may thus accompany each other. Lord Elgin's refutation is we think, highly satisfactory. We have not room, had we the wish, to enumerate all the points at issue, or the documentary evidence by which the charges are disproved. The following concluding observations put the inconsistency of the allegations in a strong light."

"I have already refuted this charge; and, I am persuaded, to the satisfaction of every candid and honourable mind. And it may, perhaps, be worse than superfluous to add any thing to the proofs I have already exhibited, that all that was valuable of Mr. Tweddell's effects was immediately transmitted to his family. I cannot, however, refrain from adding some considerations, which must make an impression, even upon the most prejudiced.

"Let it then be supposed, that I am capable, upon any possible motive, of conduct so degrading,—it is fair to ask, what motive can be assigned for it?

"1. As sixteen years have now elapsed, and neither I nor any other member of the embassy have ever given, or intended to give, to the world, a Tour in Switzerland, or in Greece, it may be inferred, that I could not be influenced by a desire of profiting by the observations of Mr. Tweddell, or of suppressing the compilation of a formidable rival.

"2. My collections of drawings have been exhibited, both in Edinburgh and in London, for many years; and as not one of Mr. Tweddell's has ever appeared among them, nor any drawings coinciding in their subjects with his, there is not, I think, any ground for alleging that I have enriched my collections at his expense.

"3. Least of all, shall I be suspected of having acted under the influence of personal hostility to Mr. John Tweddell, whose friends (if his correspondence has done me justice) must know that I invariably treated him with the greatest respect and kindness; and to whose remains I had the melancholy satisfaction, upon my return from Turkey, of preparing for them an appropriate monument in the temple of Theseus.†

"I add but one consideration more. It is known, that, previous to my arrival in Turkey, I had projected the formation of those collections of the precious remains of ancient art, which for so many years have been the object of my anxiety and exertion. What then, could be so desirable to me, as any publication, by a person so eminently qualified as Mr. Tweddell, on subjects so nearly connected with the object of my endeavours, and so likely to interest the public in their success?

"While, therefore, not one rational motive can be even conjectured, in explanation of the conduct imputed to me; every motive existed which could possibly impel me to preserve to the world the fruits of Mr. Tweddell's learning, taste, and industry."

On looking over a series of the London papers of January, since the above was prepared, we find from the following Letter addressed to the Editor of the Times, that Mr. Tweddell's Drawings and Manuscripts have very fortunately been discovered.

No. 9, Portugal Street, Jan. 16, 1816

Sir,—As I observe my name is mentioned in the article which appears in the Morning Chronicle of this morning, entitled "Tweddell Drawings and MSS." I have to request you will do me the favour to give insertion to the following observations:—

The statement of Lord Elgin having discovered a chest that had not been opened for several years, in which he has found the missing drawings and MSS. of the late Mr. Tweddell, is not true.

The statement of the Earl of Elgin's having sent to me such a box, that it might be forwarded to Mr. Tweddell's family, is not true.

In the year 1801, the Earl of Elgin, then Ambassador at Constantinople, entrusted to his father in-law, Mr. Nesbitt, and to the late Professor Carlyle, a portfolio of Mr. Tweddell's containing costumes, in order that they might be forwarded to his family; for some reason hitherto not explained, these costumes were not so forwarded, but were, during Lord Elgin's imprisonment in France, deposited amongst his effects in London, without the Noble Lord's knowledge; and no intimation of this circumstance having been made to his Lordship at the time, or at any subsequent period, he remained totally unconscious of it until the 28th of last month, when these facts were first explained to him by a letter from the survivor of the gentleman to whose care the costumes had been entrusted. Lord Elgin immediately resolved to collect and send up to London all the drawings of the costumes in his possession, in order that they might be examined by some persons on the part of Mr. Tweddell's family, and that whatever, if any, shall appear to have belonged to the deceased Mr. Tweddell, they might be returned to the family, in pursuance of the original intention of the Noble Lord 15 years ago.

Lord Elgin having requested me to be the depository of the sealed parcels, containing the drawings so collected, until they shall be examined, I have thought it right to trouble you with this explanatory statement.

I am, Sir,, your most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

† At Naples I engaged the Rev. Mr. Hayter, then employed in unrolling the Herculaneum manuscripts, to compose a Greek Epitaph, suitable for such a person, interred in such a situation. It will not escape notice in what emphatic terms Mr. R. Tweddell expresses his gratitude on this account, in the close of his letter of 20th April 1813.

Prince of Wales's Island Gazette,

MARCH 23, 1816.

A Correspondent who significantly subscribers himself, "A teak friend" has favored us with some remarks suggested to him by the perusal of observations which were inserted in the Java Gazette (and will be found in another part of our paper of to-day) relative to the comparative facility of Ship-building enjoyed by the different Ports of India.

From these remarks, and the facts adduced in their support, our friend confidently infers, that the advantages adapted to Naval Architecture are to be found in the "small Settlement of Penang" to a much greater extent than the writer in the Java Gazette would seem disposed to allow.

After expressing his satisfaction at the first Efforts of the Ship-wrights in Java, our "teak friend" objects to the comparison instituted between that settlement and the several Naval Establishments in the British territories in India, as being exaggerated at the expense of our own Colonies, and when he comes to speak of this Island, declares it to be his decided opinion, that every possible requisite for the construction of ships is to be here met with in the greatest abundence;—"Teak "timber in any quantity can be procured "from Rangoon with the utmost facility, "whilst crooked timbers for Ship-building "may be obtained on this Island, and on the "main-land; samples of 20 different kinds of "this last were transmitted to the Admiral"ty Board in England by the late lamented "and gallant Admiral Sir Thomas Trou"bridge."

In support of this statement, and also with a view to prove how much has been already done, the following facts are brought forward; —"His Majesty's ship Suffolk, bearing the "flag of Admiral Rainier, procured three "lower masts and a bow sprit for 3000£ "and the Blenheim a fore and main mast at "300 Dollars each; whilst the Ships under"mentioned have been built and finished on "the Island, viz.

"H. M. Ship Malacca, 36 Guns.
"H. C. Ship Inglis, 1200 Tons.
"Prince of Wales, 800 "
"Scotland, - - 500 "
"Countess of Harcourt, 500 "
"Philip Dundas, 350 "
"and many other Vessels of smaller burthen."

We feel ourselves much indebted for these remarks of "a teak friend" and should any of our correspondents be inclined to favor us with the result of their experience and reflections upon a subject so important to the interest of this Colony, we shall be most happy to receive and communicate it to the public.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

5th MARCH 1816.

PROPERTY TAX.

Petitions were presented praying for the abolition of the Property Tax by Sir C. Morgan, from the Inhabitants of the County of Monmouth, by Colonel Anson from Lichfield, by a Member, whose name we could not learn, from Macclesfield, by Mr. Astell from the Borough of Bridgwater, by Sir J. Dashwood King from the Borough of Wycombe, by Sir C. Monck from Belford, in the County of Northumberland, by Sir T. Ackland from South Molton, in the County of Devon.—(This Petition contained also a prayer against the continuance of the Malt Duty.) By the Hon. Wm. Stewart from Wigton, by W. M. Fellowes from the County of Huntingdon, and by the same Honourable Member from the Inhabitants of Norman Cross, by Mr. Byng from the Inhabitaats of Mile End, and by the same from the Parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, —(This Petition included a prayer against the enormous Standing Army which had been proposed in time of Peace). These Petitions were all read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. Abercromby presented a Petition from the Inhabitants of the Borough of Calne, praying for the abolition of the Property Tax. The signatures to the Petition, he observed, would have been much more numerous if his constituents were not afraid of being too late in consequence of the great anxiety which Ministers had evinced to press the Tax forward at the present early period. The Petitioners stated, in very strong terms the oppressive severity with which the Tax bore on them and implored the House not to consent to its continuance.—They also complained of the immense Standing Army intended to be kept up, which they considered as one of the great causes of the present enormous load of Taxes.

Mr. Grenfell observed, that in giving his opinion on the odious and inquisitorial severity of the Income Tax on a former evening, he had mentioned the manner of levying it as one of its not least objectionable effects, and he had alluded to the conduct of the Commissioners of Taxes at Somerset House.—He knew the great respectability of that body, and he had not made the assertion lightly. He would, therefore, before the rising of the House, if the Right Honorable Gentlemen on the other side did not oblige him to give a notice for that purpose, move for a copy of the correspondence which took place between the Commissioners of Taxes at Somerset House, and a certain mercantile house in the City, which would fully bear him out in the words he had used.—The Petition was then read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. C. Calvert in presenting a petition from the inhabitants of the Parish of St. George the Martyr, in Southwark, praying for the abolition of the Property Tax observed, that the meeting at which that petition was prepared, was most numerous and respectable, and that the signatures to it were upwards of one thousand, though it had not been very long open. He regretted, that he did not see any of his Majesty's Ministers in their places, who might hear the sentiments of the respectable meeting which had agreed to this petition, on the subject of the Property Tax, but as he had another to present from the Ward of Dowgate, he hoped some of them would arrive, time enough to hear it. The petition was then read and ordered to lie on the Table.

The Honorable Member then presented a petition from the Inhabitants of the Ward of Dowgate, against the Income Tax. He declared himself much flattered by having the honour of laying it before the House, as it was usual for petitions from the different wards of the Metropolies, to be presented by some one of the City Members. The petition was signed by every individual of the ward from which it came, except one [hear!]. The petition was then read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. C. Barclay presented a petition from the Inhabitants of the Parish of Lambeth. This he observed, like the two preceeding petitions which had been presented by his Honorable Colleague, was signed by very respectable persons, most of whom were particularly favourable to the present Ministers, [hear!].

Sir E. Knatchbull presented a petition from Woolwich, praying for the discontinuance of the Property Tax. He thought the prayer of the petitioners, and the manner in which they expressed it, entitled to the particular notice of the House. There was one part of it which he would wish to hear explained by the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite (the Chancellor of the Exchequer), as he (Sir E. K.) was unable to answer it. The petitioners after complaining in common with all who had petitioned the House on the subject, of the great distress of the country, and the weight with which the taxes pressed upon them, expressed their surprise and disappointment at the proposal of the Property Tax, in time of Peace, which they declared to be a violation of the pledge which had been given to the country, [hear, hear!]. He hoped Ministers would be able to explain this satisfactorily to the petitioners, and to the public. This was the first time he had an opportunity since the commencement of the Session, of giving his opinion on the subject of the Tax, and did not hesitate to declare his opposition to it, in the way in which it was proposed by the Chancellor of Exchequer, [hear, hear!]. He conceived that the Tax was unjust, if not greatly modified. When he said this, he did not mean to pledge himself to vote for or against it, for whatever time the subject came regularly before the House, he would hear all the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to say on it, and would then give such vote as in his conscience he thought proper [hear, hear!].

The Chancellor of the Exchequer complimented the Honourable Baronet who spoke last, on the manly and independent manner in which he had expressed himself, and the candour with which he had refrained from giving a decided opinion on the Tax until it came regularly before the House. The constituents of the Honourable Baronet were greatly misinformed if they conceived that a pledge had been given for the abolition of the Property Tax at the termination of the war. No such pledge had been given, either by his Majesty's Ministers or by Parliament [hear, hear! from the Opposition]. The House could give no such pledge, and prevent the future discussion of that measure if it were necessary. The House, at any time since the first introduction of the Property Tax, had not pledged itself to its abolition at the termination of war. Mr. Pitt did not conceive that such a pledge was understood by the country at the time he proposed the measure, for he had then mortgaged it for 56 millions which would require eight years before it could be redeemed. It could not then be justly called a Tax terminable with the war, for a peace might have been concluded before it could be redeemed. After the peace

To be Continued.

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

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